

R E P O R T

BY THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS FOR THE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM for the Year 1846. Presented to the Annual General Meeting held on Monday the 25th day of January 1847.

THE Managers at the close of another Year in the progress of this Asylum, have again to bring forward their Annual Report; and they are happy to state that although the Institution has during the past year had some difficulties to contend with, nevertheless its course has been highly satisfactory.

In losing the services of their Resident Physician, DR MACKINNON, whose continued ill health rendered him unable any longer to perform the arduous duties of his situation, the Asylum sustained a deprivation which the Managers cannot but regret, and which was the more felt by them as the Asylum may be said to have grown up under his eye, and to be indebted for its success in a very great degree to his exertions. In retiring, DR MACKINNON carries with him the deep regret of all connected with the Institution, that his connection with it should thus have been terminated, and their sincere wishes that his health may soon be restored. His successor, DR SKAE, was appointed by the Managers, after an anxious investigation into the qualifications of the numerous candidates who came forward for this responsible office, and they confidently trust that under his superintendance the Asylum will continue to advance in its career of public usefulness, occupying, as it now does, a high position among Establishments for the Insane.

The number of inmates at 1st January 1846, was 404, and at 1st January 1847, was 419, being an increase during the year of 15. But could a larger number have been received, the increase would have been at least 100, as very numerous and pressing applications for admissions had to be denied, in

consequence of the crowded state of the Wards. Indeed it became evident, early in the year, that farther accommodation was imperatively required, and the Managers were in consequence obliged again to take measures for erecting an additional part of the Asylum capable of accommodating 100 patients. This addition which will cost about £3,000, they expect to have completed early in spring, but although it will enable them to supply in some measure the more pressing wants of the community, they now see that the erection of the remaining part of the Establishment, as originally designed, must be undertaken at an early period. Indeed, were it not for the want of funds for so extensive an object, they could not begin the work too soon, but it is hoped that some mode may be devised for remedying this want.

During the year, several improvements in the interior arrangements of the Asylum have been carried into effect, and others, partly rendered necessary by the greatly increased number of inmates, are now in contemplation. One very important improvement deserves to be noticed. The supply of water in the Upper Galleries, which is indispensable to the comfort of an Asylum, having been found quite insufficient, a Well was sunk in the Court of Offices and a force-pump erected over it, which is worked by the inmates in the same way as a common Fire Engine, and by means of it the whole Establishment is now receiving a plentiful supply of excellent water. This pump also has been so constructed that a Hose can be attached to it, which in the event of a fire would carry a stream of water to any part of the buildings.

The amount of Ordinary Receipts by the Treasurer during the past Year has been £9,240 18s. 3d ; and, of his Ordinary Disbursements, £9,796 4s. 8d ; leaving a deficiency of £555 6s. 5d. The cost of making the improvements above referred to, and the continued increase in the price of provisions during the last few months, have consumed the usually expected surplus of Income, which, however, the Managers hope will soon be restored, for although they do not feel entitled to exact high rates of board merely in order to raise a *surplus*, yet common prudence requires that *some surplus* should every year be provided both for the purpose of gradually paying off debt contracted for erecting the Asylum

Buildings, and of meeting those contingencies, which, in so large an Institution must ever be looked for.

Notwithstanding the hope expressed in the Report of last Year, that the rates of board charged for Pauper Patients would be found sufficient for their maintenance and clothing, the Managers regret to say that owing to the almost total failure of their potatoe crop, and the much increased price of provisions and other supplies they have been under the necessity of raising the Rates of Board in the Western Department about fifteen per cent. ; and the rates in the Eastern Department have been increased in a corresponding degree. They trust, however, that it may soon be in their power again to return to the former scale, especially for the poorer class, being well aware that the amount of Board paid by the labouring classes for any one of their family who may unfortunately require the benefit of an Asylum, forms a very heavy burden indeed upon their limited means. In conclusion, the Managers have to report with pleasure, that the system of treatment pursued at the Asylum continues to be productive of the most beneficial results ; but they refer to the accompanying Report by the Physician for all details on this head.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1846.

INCOME AND RECEIPTS.

I. ORDINARY.

1. Amount of Board for Patients, exclusive of two Patients in the Institution whose boards were redeemed by a single payment, - - - - -	L.8,754 14 6
2. Rent of Grounds Let, Crop 1845, - - L.99 13 1 And Produce, &c. sold, - - 207 10 8	307 3 9
3. Sundries - - - - -	179 0 0
	L.9,240 18 3

II. EXTRAORDINARY.

1. Subscriptions and Legacies paid, -	L.392 4 0
2. Additional Loans, -	7,700 0 0
Total Receipts, - - - - -	8,092 4 0

Total Receipts, - - - - - L.17,333 2 3

EXPENDITURE.

I. ORDINARY.

(1.) Disbursements for the Institution—viz.,

1. Provisions, Coals, Gas, &c. -	L.5,107 12 2
2. Wages of Attendants, &c. -	1,101 15 10
3. Repairs and Furnishings, including expence of cropping grounds, &c. - - - - -	1,517 17 4
4. Taxes and Assessments, - - -	150 5 3
5. Insurance against Fire, - - -	21 8 0
6. Water Duty, - - - - -	50 0 0
7. Feu-Duty, less Income-Tax, - - -	384 9 0
8. Interest on Loans, &c. - - -	490 5 1
9. Miscellaneous, - - - - -	62 12 11

Carry forward, L.8,885 5 8 L.17,333 2 3

Receipts brought forward,	-	-	L.17,333	2	3
Expenditure <i>continued</i> ,	L8,8,36	5	8		
(2.) Salaries, &c.—viz.,					
1. Resident Physician,	L.225	0	0		
2. Assistant do.,	100	0	0*		
3. First Matron,	70	0	0		
4. Second do.	52	10	0		
5. House Steward,	43	15	0		
6. Gardener and Gate- keeper,	55	0	0		
7. Consulting Physician,	25	4	0		
8. Chaplain,	50	0	0		
9. Secretary and Clerk,	26	5	0		
10. Treasurer and Clerks,	222	5	0		
			869 19 0		
				L.9,756	4 8

II. EXTRAORDINARY.

(1.) Payments on Account of New Buildings—
viz.

1. Mason,	-	-	L.1,900	0	0
2. Plumber,	-	-	51	13	8
3. Furniture, &c.	-	-	286	9	6
4. J. Hardie,	-	-	48	12	11
5. Lind,	-	-	25	0	0
6. Water Duty for last year	50	0	0		
7. Gas,	ditto	-	52	16	3
8. Sundries,	-	-	64	4	7
			2,478	16	11

2. Mr Hughes' Retired

Allowance, less In-					
come Tax,	-	58	5	0	
(3.) Loans paid off,	1700	0	0		

	1,758	5	0		
			4,237	1	11
				L.13,993	6 7

Surplus ^{over} Expenditure,	-	-	L.3,339	15	8
--------------------------------------	---	---	---------	----	---

From which Deduct—

1. Balance due to Treasurer at 31st December 1845,	-	-	L.2,575	18	4
2. Add Arrears of Board due at 31st December 1846,	-	-	171	19	11
Less ditto due at 31st December 1845,	-	-	149	11	8
			22	8	3
3. Sum in House Steward's hands,	-	-	19	17	5
			2,618	4	0

Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1846, - L.721 11 8

* This includes L.25. extra for the Quarter when Dr Irving had sole charge, besides which he received for the previous Quarter a like sum from Dr Mackinnon.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Amount of Ordinary Receipts, as before,	-	-	-	L.9,240	18	3
Do. do Payments do.	-	-	-	L.9,756	4	8
And Sums still to be paid,	-	-	-	40	0	0
					9,796	4
Nett Deficiency on the Year,	-			L.555	6	5

STATE OF THE FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1846.

I. DEBTS AND LIABILITIES

1. Amount of Promissory Notes, - - - - -	L.16,150	0	0
2. Accounts for the Quarter ending this date, - - -	1,669	7	2
			<hr/>
3. Deduct Balance due by Treasurer, &c. as before, -	L.17,819	7	2
	721	11	8
			<hr/>
	L.17,097	15	6

II. ASSETS.

1. Subscriptions and Legacies outstanding, say	L.1,360	0	0
2. Arrears of Board, - - - - -	171	19	11
3. Rent of Grounds, Crop 1846, and Value of Produce, Provisions, &c. on hand, say	405	15	7

Deficiency, - - - - -	L.15,160	0	0

List of Subscriptions obtained in 1846.

*Statement of Work done during the Year ending 31st December
1846.*

(1.) By WRIGHTS—

EXTRAORDINARY.

Benches,	-	-	-	-	£30	0	0
Tables,	-	-	-	-	8	0	0
Window Shutters	-	-	-	-	6	12	0
Lining Seclusion Rooms,	-	-	-	-	10	8	0
Presses and Shelves,	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Pig Houses,	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
Painting,	-	-	-	-	12	16	0
							81 16 0

ORDINARY.

Glazing and Repairs,	-	-	-	£205	19	4
Coffins,	-	-	-	13	7	0
						219 6 4

(2.) By TAILORS—

Clothes made,	-	-	-	188	9	0
Do. repaired,	-	-	-	96	11	0
						285 0 0

(3.) By SHOEMAKERS—

Shoes made,	-	-	-	122	6	0
Do. repaired,	-	-	-	18	17	7
						141 3 7
Total Work done,	-	-	-			£727 5 11

Value of Wood, &c. on hand 31st December,	-	-	-	£46	6	0
Do. of Cloths and Shirts	-	-	-	-	35	0
Do. of Provisions on hand 31st December,	-	-	-		5	15
On hand 1 Ton of Rope for Oakum, value,	-	-	-		12	0
						£99 1 0

Of the above, repairs done for Cottage,	-	-	-	£3	7	0
---	---	---	---	----	---	---

*List of the principal Articles of Provision, &c.
consumed in 1846.*

Roasting Meat,	-	15,281	lbs.	Tea,	-	-	-	1,066	lbs.
Boiling do.	-	15,881	—	Coffee,	-	-	-	1,718	—
Houghs,	-	21,196	—	Raw Sugar,	-	-	-	7,524	—
Oxheads,	-	36,178	—	Lump do.	-	-	-	717	—
Pork,	-	1,196	—	Molasses,	-	-	-	50	—
4 lb. Loaves,	-	13,640		Salt,	-	-	-	7,010	—
6 oz. do.	-	247,396		Beer,	-	-	-	6,466	galls.
Oatmeal,	-	67,643	lbs.	Porter,	-	-	-	2,834	—
Flour,	-	2,734	—	Mustard,	-	-	-	65	lbs.
Barley,	-	17,949	—	Vinegar,	-	-	-	48	bottles.
Rice,	-	1,890	—	Black Pepper,	-	-	-	106	lbs.
Sago,	-	71	—	White Soap,	-	-	-	415	—
Pease,	-	4,080	—	Brown do.	-	-	-	3,203	—
Potatoes,	-	75,488	—	Soft do.	-	-	-	1,551	—
Fresh Butter,	-	521	—	Soda,	-	-	-	1,439	—
Salt do.	-	2,947	—	Starch,	-	-	-	100	—
Sweet Milk,	-	3,209	galls.	Candles,	-	-	-	269	—
Skimmed do.,	-	15,920	—	Blacking,	-	-	-	170	bottles.
Cheese,	-	162	lbs.	Currants,	-	-	-	222	lbs.
Eggs,	-	821	doz.	Arrow Root,	-	-	-	45	—

List of Vegetables consumed.

Asparagus	-	-	14	dishes	Leeks,	-	-	2,337	bdles.
Beet,	-	-	28	lbs.	Onions,	-	-	5,025	lbs.
Broccoli,	-	2,556	heads.	Parsley,	-	-	-	316	bdles.
Brussels Sprouts,	-	102	galls.	Pease,	-	-	-	616	pecks.
Cabbage,	-	25,038	heads.	Potatoes,	-	-	-	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	bolls.
Carrots,	-	2,897	lbs.	Rhubarb,	-	-	-	794	doz.
Cauliflower,	-	3,592	heads.	Savoys,	-	-	-	11,864	heads.
Cellery,	-	627	doz.	Turnips,	-	-	-	80,456	lbs.
Kidney Beans,	-	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	pecks.		-	-	-	5,673	doz.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

FOR

1846.

Read before the General Meeting 25th January 1847.

HAVING received the appointment which I now hold within a few weeks only of the close of the year, it will not be expected that I should be able to submit a full retrospect of the past twelve months.

The accompanying Tables which have been prepared by DR IRVING, from the Statistical Records kept by him, and the Case Books of the House, afford an ample survey of the more interesting facts connected with the patients.

From these Tables it appears that the number of patients admitted into the Institution during the year was 197, of whom 107 were males, and 90 females. The mean number resident was, of males 208.704; of females 201.248; of both sexes 409.737.

Compared with the former year, the number admitted appears small; it having been 253 in the year 1845. The large number of admissions in 1845 arose from the additional accommodation provided for patients in the early part of the year, and the transference of the inmates of the City Bedlam to this Asylum.

The number of admissions during the year 1846 has been limited only by the want of accommodation. The Western Department has been, during I believe the whole of that period, quite full; since my residence alone I have been reluctantly compelled to refuse applications for the admission of more than fifty patients. Were this department completed according to the original design of the building, it would I have no doubt be filled with patients immediately after its

completion. It is worthy of remark, that at the present time the patients refused are the *non-privileged*, who would pay the higher rate of board, and those admitted are mostly the *privileged*, for whom the Institution is *bound* to provide accommodation, and for whom the lowest rate of board only is paid. The latter class is consequently accumulating while the other is diminishing; a circumstance which, I need hardly point out, must affect the *revenue* of the Institution, and tend to impair its efficiency should the income become inadequate for the supply of the liberal diet, warm clothing, and all those comforts and enjoyments which are so essential in the treatment of the Insane.

Should the plan proposed in your Report of last year, of building, at a moderate expence, a separate house for the imbecile and incurable paupers be carried into effect, and were the present building completed, great advantages would accrue to the Institution from the more perfect classification of the patients, and the more complete separation of the male patients and attendants from the females; the one sex would then be placed in the Eastern and the other in the Western part of the house, the rooms for the officers, and the large hall intervening. Another important object might also, it is suggested, be then attained, if suitable accommodation were provided for a class of patients paying at the rate of £30. or 35. per annum. One gallery in each wing might be divided into smaller apartments than the present large dormitories, these might be economically but comfortably furnished, and appropriated to this purpose. At the present moment this class of patients, (I believe a large one,) is altogether excluded from the Institution—the rates of board in the Eastern Department being too high, and the Western Department not affording those comforts in regard to accommodation or society which are requisite.

An arrangement such as that suggested would, I believe, be a great boon to the public, and an acquisition to the Institution. These patients would bring all the advantages which superior education and accomplishments confer, to bear upon the general good—by mingling occasionally with the other patients, contributing to their amusements, or lending their aid to those efforts which are directed towards the develope-

ment of the weak, and the discipline of the ill-regulated, or unbalanced mind.

In the Eastern Department—that appropriated for the higher classes ten new cases have been admitted during my residence; a large proportion compared with the limited number for which this department affords accommodation. I am also in receipt of applications for the admission of three or four patients more to this department; and have no doubt that were the accommodation for the higher class patients extended and improved that the applications would keep pace with the extension.

There have been discharged from the Institution during the past year 140 patients, of whom 101 were recovered, and 39 more or less improved. The recoveries were thus in the ratio of 24.674 to the mean number resident, and 51.269 to the number of admissions. The proportion of the total number discharged including those more or less improved is 34.168 and 71.0659 per cent to the mean number resident, and the number admitted respectively.

These results will bear comparison with those of any other Asylum having the same proportion of incurable cases within its walls, or indeed with most of those Institutions which are more favourably circumstanced in this respect.

During the past year the deaths were 44, giving a ratio of 10.738 per cent. to the mean number resident, and of 22.335. to the admissions. The mortality is somewhat higher than on former years but it is to me a matter rather of surprise than otherwise that it should be so low as it is, considering the number of incurable and protracted cases which have accumulated in the Institution. To the cases of this kind already in the house were added during the last two years a large number of old debilitated and incurable imbeciles from the City Bedlam. In addition to the mortality arising from this cause there is another source, which I deem it incumbent on me to point out, more especially for the information of the members of my own profession. Cases are not unfrequently sent to this Institution much more fitted for an Infirmary than for an Asylum; cases picked off the streets, or out of the abodes of the poor, by the City Police, some in a dying state and others labouring under the last stage of incurable organic disease, or the delirium of fever, and hurriedly sent to the

Asylum, with no other result than by the fatigue of the removal, to hasten the fatal termination, and to increase the annual mortality of the House.

The Table of deaths and morbid appearances shews how large a proportion of these cases were the results of Tubercular Phthisis, or of that form of cerebral disease, not less surely fatal called General Paralysis. The Table also illustrates an interesting fact, referred to in last years report, namely, the frequency of tubercular deposits in the Insane. Even in a large proportion of the cases in which Phthisis was not the immediate cause of death, dissection shewed that the seeds of it were there and only wanted time for their development. Out of the 19 dissections in which an examination of the chest was made tubercles were found in the lungs in 13. Whether these facts prove, as at first sight they appear to indicate, a close connection between the tubercular diathesis and the predisposition to Insanity, can only be determined by a comparison of the post mortem appearances in an equal number of cases taken from the experience of a General Hospital. The proportion of cases in which dissection reveals the presence of the tubercular deposits, in patients dying of all diseases, is I believe much larger than is generally imagined.

The other Tables speak for themselves, they shew the curability of even the most hopeless forms of cerebral disease, 4 cases of dementia having been discharged cured, and 14 of melancholia. They also exhibit cases of recovery after a protracted derangement, but at the same time they pointedly illustrate the important truth so often impressed upon the public, by those most conversant with the statistics of Insanity, namely, the unspeakable importance of early seclusion in every case of mental alienation.

Since the commencement of my residence in the Asylum, I have devoted myself energetically to the furtherance of those great principles which distinguished this Institution during the regime of my esteemed predecessor,—*non-restraint*, and *kindness*, aided by all those appliances which are comprehended under the terms *hygeine* and *moral treatment*.

The state of the house in regard to cleanliness, ventilation, heating, the apparatus for cooking, and the means in use for washing and drying of clothes has occupied much of my time and attention, and plans have been submitted to you

—some of which are in process of completion, for the improvement or extension of our present means, in reference to these important objects.

A few changes have been made in regard to the attendants calculated to insure a greater interest on their part in the safety and welfare of the patients. Each attendant has been entrusted with a definite number of patients, whose names he has inscribed in a small book,—and for whose comfort, and cleanliness, and safety he is held responsible. He is also expected to report accurately the condition of each at the daily visit, and to note in his small case book any changes which they may display from time to time. The attendants books are occasionally inspected, and at the end of each month they have been instructed to hand them to the Assistant Physician who has charge of their respective departments in order that he may go over all the cases in the Case Books of the Institution —notice each one, of which he has not required to take more regular notice, and enter such observations from his own recollection or the notes of the attendants as may render the history of the case complete.

It has also been intimated to the attendants that a small reward will be given at the end of the year to the one under whom the greatest number of cures takes place.

These changes have proved beneficial in promoting among the attendants a kindly interest towards the patients, a pride in their cleanliness and welfare, and a greater degree of watchfulness to prevent accidents or escapes.

In furtherance of the same object a trial was made in the convalescent Gallery for males in the Western Department of getting the attendants to take their meals with the patients, instead of messing together apart from them. The trial was perfectly successful: the attendants at no little sacrifice of their own personal comfort entered heartily into the experiment, and sat down at the head and foot of the different tables with their patients. The effect of this change has also been highly beneficial to the patients, conveying to the patients a sense of social comfort, and of alliance with the usages of society and of home, and a kindly feeling towards their attendants.

The very important duties of night-watch were performed in rotation by the ordinary attendants, one sitting up during

one half of the night and another during the remaining half. On the female side two sat up together, one being too timid to do the duty alone ; thus depriving every night four attendants of their proper allowance of sleep. I found that in many respects this arrangement did not work well. It was considered, and justly so, a hardship on those who were hard worked during the day. The duties which are very responsible and require accordingly a tried and trustworthy attendant fell in turn to all, and were in the hands of many but imperfectly performed. I had no hesitation therefore in appointing a separate attendant both on the male and female side for the duties of night watch, and from my own personal surveillance I know that these duties are now faithfully and efficiently performed, while the change is regarded as a great boon by the other attendants.

The Weekly Concert and Ball has continued to afford its quota of amusement and interest to the patients. The routine of the evening has been varied and enlivened from time to time as circumstances would permit or opportunity offered. Songs sung, and dances performed, in appropriate costume by the patients or attendants, afforded one source of variety. On other occasions the contributions of professional and amateur performers have added greatly to the interest of the evening. On one Thursday, the usual violin and violincello performers, tenacious enough of their own excellencies, of which I would not express myself disparagingly, gladly gave place to a band of German performers, whose brass instruments delighted every one not less with waltzes, and airs from the most favourite operas, than with their performance of several of our most admired national melodies. On an another occasion the accomplished author of the "Old Gentleman," and a distinguished comedian made the most melancholy faces in the whole assembly relax into smiles at their comic songs.

An attempt has been made within the last few weeks to introduce additional means for awakening new and healthy trains of thinking among the inmates of the Asylum by creating new sources of interest. Of these I may mention, what I trust is only the first of a series of *Lectures*, a lecture on Chemistry, delivered by MR MACADAM, Dr Wilson's assistant, to a large, and most attentive audience. The subject chosen was *Water*, and the lucid exposition of the properties of

oxygen and hydrogen which was delivered, and the brilliant experiments by which the subject was illustrated excited the greatest admiration and interest on the part of the patients.

A *Curling Pond* has also been constructed in the grounds by the patients, a curling club formed, and this healthy and invigorating game has not only afforded open air excercise and amusement to many of the inmates at a time when they were debarred from other sources of health of a similar kind, but excited such a keen interest on the part of more than one, in an old and favourite amusement, as to enable me for the first time to get those individuals to employ themselves in reading and writing, and to promise by the new direction thus given to their thoughts a most salutary influence upon their mental condition.

The school for imbeciles, which is mentioned in the Report of last year, had for some time been in abeyance, in consequence of the indisposition of the teacher. It has been again resumed and affords a source of happiness to the imbecile and mental discipline to the Insane.

I refer with pleasure to the records which accompany this Report of the quantity of work done by patients, and the number employed under the Gardener, the Carpenter, the Tailor, and the Shoemaker. In addition to these means of occupation a blacksmith's forge has lately been erected, and a tinsmiths and plumbers workshop fitted up. In these, a large quantity of work, especially of necessary repairs, is now done, and a saving thereby made to the Institution.

A large proportion of the patients are employed in these departments, more particularly in that most beneficial to their health, the gardening, and farming operations; so many as 60 having been occasionally occupied in out door work of this kind under the Gardener. All these occupations have proved not only sources of happiness to the inmates, because they diverted their thoughts and attention from subjects otherwise painful, but they have also proved themselves means efficient both for the alleviation and cure of their disease and for affording in some instances new and more accessible sources of maintenance to patients discharged from the Asylum than those occupations to which they had been brought up.

I would be guilty of an omission were I not also to mention the advantage which has been derived, even within my

own observation, by the female patients, from the occupations of sewing, knitting, &c. and working in the kitchen, the washing-house, and the laundry under the direction of the Matrons.

The Library continues to afford a source of happiness and improvement to the inmates, and I would here beg to offer my thanks, on their behalf, to those kind friends, who have enabled me to keep many of them occupied and instructed, by the newspapers with which they have supplied me and which are eagerly sought after and highly valued by so many.

I cannot close this hurried retrospect without bearing testimony to the manner in which the duties of Chaplain have been performed by the Rev. MR LORIMER, and to the beneficial results not alone of his regular ministrations but of his occasional visits. Several instances have occurred, since my residence in the Institution, in which his visits to individual patients exercised a most marked and highly gratifying influence in assuaging those insane delusions and unfounded apprehensions, which no kindness, or assurances, or treatment on the part of the other officers of the establishment had succeeded in dispelling.

The thanks of the Institution are also due to DR IRVING, DR GUTHRIE, and the other Assistants for the manner in which their duties have been discharged during the past year.

I would remark in conclusion, that no agent appears to have exercised a more marked influence in accelerating the convalescence and confirming the cure of the inmates than their excursions to the neighbouring country. Daily walks are taken by a considerable portion of the patients, each band being accompanied by one or more attendants. In this manner all the most interesting scenes in the surrounding district have been again and again visited. Occasionally the daily walk has assumed the form of a pic-nic or more extended excursion. Of these notice have occasionally appeared, from the pens of the patients, in our monthly periodical the "*Mirror*," which still continues to flourish. At the commencement of the frost, before our own Curling Pond was completed such a party spent a happy day among the Braid Hills, and more recently a smaller band of curlers went to Pennicuick and witnessed a great curling match which lately attracted much interest among the lovers of this game.

In fine, the utmost liberty consistent with the welfare and safety of the inmates has been afforded to all. Walks to town and country—visits to friends where these were thought likely to be conducive to the benefit of the patients,—excursions to a distance, pic-nic parties, and carriage drives have according to circumstances, been liberally extended to all to whom they were likely to prove beneficial, or to whom some such preparatory step seemed desireable before restoring them to society and to home.

DAVID SKAE, M.D.

T A B L E S.

TABLE I.—Exhibiting the General Results of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at the close of 1845,	208	197	405
Admitted during the Year 1846, . . .	107	90	197
Discharged,	79	61	140
{ Of whom were recovered,	62	39	101
{ More or less improved,	17	22	39
Died,	25	19	44
Number of Inmates at the close of 1846,	211	207	418

Average Number resident during the Year,—

Males, 208.704. Females, 201.248. Total, 409.737.

TABLE II.—Exhibiting the Ages of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20,	5	1	6
20 to 30,	28	20	48
30 to 40,	32	25	57
40 to 50,	26	24	50
50 to 60,	6	13	19
60 to 70,	8	6	14
70 to 80,	2	1	3
Total,	107	90	197

TABLE III.—*Social Condition of those Admitted.*

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	· · · · ·	43	35	78
Single,	· · · · ·	60	47	107
Widowed,	· · · · ·	4	8	12
Total,	· · · · ·	107	90	197

TABLE IV.—*Religion of those Admitted.*

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Established Presbyterians,	· · · · ·	57	44	101
Free Church,	· · · · ·	11	11	22
Episcopalians,	· · · · ·	5	6	11
Roman Catholics,	· · · · ·	9	—	9
Other Dissenters,	· · · · ·	20	18	38
No Profession,	· · · · ·	5	1	6
Unascertained,	· · · · ·	—	10	10
Total,	· · · · ·	107	90	197

TABLE V.—*Education of those Admitted.*

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Well educated,	· · · · ·	14	8	22
Can read and write,	· · · · ·	76	60	136
Can read only,	· · · · ·	6	15	21
Can neither read nor write,	· · · · ·	9	4	13
Unascertained,	· · · · ·	2	3	5
Total,	· · · · ·	107	90	197

TABLE VI.—*Occupations of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural Labourers,	10	6	16
Apothecary,	1	0	1
Artificial Flower Maker,	1	0	1
Blockmakers, and Wife of a Blockmaker,	2	1	3
Brassfounders and Coppersmiths,	2	0	2
Brewer,	1	0	1
Butcher,	1	0	1
Cabinet Makers and Wife of an Upholsterer,	2	1	3
Carters,	2	0	2
Cartwright,	1	0	1
Carver and Gilder,	1	0	1
Clergyman's Wife,	0	1	1
Clerks,	5	0	5
Divinity Students,	5	0	5
Domestic Servants,	1	19	20
Engineer's Wife,	0	1	1
Excise Officer and Widow of an Excise Officer,	1	1	2
Fisherman,	1	0	1
Farmer and Wife of a Farmer,	4	1	5
Gardeners,	2	0	2
Grocer and Wife of a Grocer,	1	1	2
Grooms,	3	0	3
Hawker,	1	0	1
Hotel-keeper and Wife of an Innkeeper,	1	1	2
House Painter,	1	0	1
House-keepers,	0	2	2
Ironmonger,	1	0	1
Jewellers,	2	0	2
Keeper of a private Madhouse,	1	0	1
Knitter of Shetland Shawls,	0	1	1
Ladies,	0	2	2
Leather Merchant,	1	0	1
Lodging-house Keepers,	0	2	2
Manufacturer,	1	0	1
Masons and Mason's Wife,	4	1	5
Medical and general Students,	2	0	2
Mendicant,	0	1	1
Mechanic's Wives,	0	5	5
Military Officers and daughters of Officers,	1	2	3
Milliners and Dressmakers,	0	14	14
Millwright's daughter,	0	1	1
Miner,	1	0	1
Nailer,	1	0	1
Old Clothesman,	1	0	1
Physician,	1	0	1
Pawnbroker's Wife,	0	1	1
Porter and Porter's Widow and Wife,	1	2	3
Printer and Printer's Wife,	1	1	2
Railway Servant,	1	0	1
Ropemaker,	1	0	1
Carry forward,	71	78	149

TABLE VI. (*Continued.*)

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward,	.	71	78	149
Quarrier,	.	1	0	1
Prostitute,	.	0	1	1
Sawyer,	.	1	0	1
Schoolmaster's Wife,	.	0	1	1
Seamen and Sailor's Wife,	.	4	1	5
Shoemaker and Shoemaker's Wife,	.	1	1	2
Shepherd,	.	1	0	1
Shoebinder,	.	0	1	1
Shop-keeper and Shop-keeper's Wives,	.	3	2	5
Soldiers and Soldier's Wives,	.	4	2	6
Smith,	.	1	0	1
Tailors,	.	2	0	2
Teachers,	.	3	1	4
Tobacco Spinner,	.	1	0	1
Traveller,	.	1	0	1
Tutor,	.	1	0	1
Typefounder,	.	1	0	1
Washerwoman,	.	0	1	1
Weavers,	.	3	0	3
Writer,	.	1	0	1
Wrought in Blind Asylum,	.	1	0	1
No Occupation,	.	6	3	9
Unascertained,	.	0	8	8
Total,	.	107	90	197

TABLE VII.—*Temperaments of those Admitted.*

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Bilious,	.	35	23	58
Nervous,	.	32	24	56
Sanguine,	.	27	25	52
Lymphatic,	.	7	3	10
Nervo-Lymphatic,	.	0	3	3
Nervo-Bilious,	.	5	9	14
Nervo-Sanguine,	.	1	3	4
Total,	.	107	90	162

TABLE VIII.—*Complexion of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fair,	54	49	103
Dark and Sallow,	53	41	94
Total,	107	90	197

TABLE IX.—*Hereditary Predisposition in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereditary Predisposition ascertained to exist, but undetermined whether on Paternal or Maternal side,	9	3	12
On Paternal side,	7	5	12
On Maternal side,	3	7	10
On both sides,	1	2	3
Total Hereditary Predisposition,	20	17	37
Hereditary Predisposition not admitted, or not ascertained to exist,	87	73	160
Total,	107	90	197

TABLE X.—*Forms assumed by the Disease in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	47	47	94
Delirium Tremens,	4	2	6
Melancholia,	12	21	33
Monomania of Suspicion,	5	8	13
" " Vanity,	2	1	3
" " Unseen Agency,	2	0	2
Moral Insanity,	2	2	4
Dementia in the form of Imbecility,	23	7	30
" " Fatuity,	4	1	5
Congenital Idiocy,	6	1	7
Total,	107	90	197

TABLE XI.—*Exciting Causes in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Child Birth,	0	1	1
Congenital,	7	1	8
Critical Period,	0	1	1
Death of Friends,	3	3	6
Debt,	1	0	1
Disappointment in Business,	7	0	7
Disappointment in Love,	0	8	8
Disappointment in Profession,	4	0	4
Dissipation,	4	1	5
Dyspepsia,	1	3	4
Exciting cause unknown, former attack,	7	10	17
Fever,	2	1	3
Fear and Fright	0	2	2
Family Misfortunes,	2	0	2
False Accusation of Crime,	1	0	1
Grief,	1	1	2
Grief at conduct of a Son,	0	1	1
Heat of Sun,	2	0	2
Injury of Head,	3	0	3
Intemperance,	26	13	39
Ill treatment of Husbands,	0	3	3
Love,	5	0	5
Misfortunes,	0	5	5
Masturbation,	1	0	1
No assigned Cause,	2	2	4
Nursing,	0	2	2
Overstrained Bodily Exertion,	1	0	1
Politics,	1	0	1
Poverty and Pride,	0	1	1
Religion,	6	6	12
Solitary Confinement,	0	1	1
Unascertained,	16	22	38
Use of Opium,	1	0	1
Uterine Haemorrhage	0	1	1
Uterine Irregularities,	0	1	1
Want of Sleep,	3	0	3
Total,	107	90	197

TABLE XII.—*Number of Cases in which Paralysis or Epilepsy existed as a Complication.*

	Paralysis.			Epilepsy.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Mania,	0	0	0	4	3	7
Dementia, Imbecility,	6	0	6	1	0	1
," Fatuity,	2	1	3	2	0	2
Total,	8	1	9	7	3	10

TABLE XIII.—*Duration of the Malady in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one year's duration, . . .	68	59	127
More than one year's duration, . . .	39	31	70
Total, . . .	107	90	197

TABLE XIV.—*Forms of the Disease in those Discharged Recovered.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	44	29	73
Melancholia,	3	6	14
Monomania,	3	3	6
Dementia,	4	0	4
Delirium Tremens,	2	1	3
Moral Insanity,	1	0	1
Total,	62	39	101

TABLE XV.—*Period of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged Recovered.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months,	22	12	34
6 months,	19	10	29
1 year,	12	11	23
2 years,	8	6	14
3 years,	1	0	1
Total,	62	39	101

TABLE XVI.—*Of Deaths, with Morbid Appearances.*

No.	Sex.	Age	Period of Residence in Asylum.	Duration of Insanity.	Form of Insanity.	Cause of Death.	MORBID APPEARANCES.	
							Within the Head.	In other parts of the Body.
1	M.	39	32 months.	26 months.	Dementia.	General paralysis	No examination permitted.	
2	M.	41	About 15 months	12 months	Dementia.	General paralysis.	Dura mater adherent to the calvarium. Great milky opacity, generally diffused over the arachnoid with effusion of lymphy serum into the sub-arachnoid tissue. 5 oz. of serum in the ventricles and base of the skull, vessels of the Pia mater minutely injected; puncta sanguinea numerous.	Both lungs adherent and coated with lymph. Serum effused into the cavity of the chest.
3	F.	33	11 years	12 months	Dementia.	Pluysis Pulmonalis.	No examination permitted.	
4	F.	41	12 months	10 months	Mania.	Exhaustion.	No examination permitted.	
5	M.	31	3 months.	38 days.	Melancholia.		No examination permitted.	
7	M.	28	About 28 months and a half	4 months	Dementia.	Pleuritis	Vascularity of the membranes. Milky opacity of the arachnoid. Effusion of serum at the base of the brain and into the ventricles.	2 pints of fluid, and in the substance of the R. lung a large cretaceous deposit, L. lung healthy, kidneys infiltrated with pus.

8	M.	43	10 years	13 months	Dementia.	Phthisis Pulmonalis	No examination.	
9	M.	60	29 days.	24 days	Dementia. Gen. Parl.	Pleuritis	Adhesions of the pleura on both sides, especially on the left, in which there was about a pint of fluid. Parietes of left ventricle of the heart thickened. Liver slightly enlarged. Several gall stones in the G. bladder.	
10	M.	45	unknown	3 years.	Fatuity.	Pleuritis	Large sloughing sores in several parts of the body. Both lungs adherent with great effusion into the pleura. Both lungs tubercular.	
11	F.	33	5 years and a quarter.	27 months	Dementia.	Abscess in the Brain	No other part examined.	
12	F.	44	3 years, 8 months.	13 months	Dementia with Epilepsy.		Pleura adherent — Lungs tubercular, several cavities — largest in right lung, lymph deposited on surface of heart.	Gelatinous effusion under the arachnoid. In the right hemisphere, cavity size of a hazel nut, lined by membrane, and containing sero-sanguineous fluid. Effusion of serum at base of brain, and into ventricles.

TABLE XVII.—(Continued.)

MORBID APPEARANCES.									
No.	Sex.	Age	Duration of Insanity.	Period of Residence in Asylum.	Form of Insanity.	Cause of Death.	Within the Head.	In other parts of the Body.	
13	M.	64	36 years	3 years	Epileptic Mania.	Exhaustion.	Processes of bones very prominent. Dura mater adherent to calvarium. Milky opacity of arachnoid with effusion of lymphy serum.	No other parts examined.	
14	M.	35	18 months	6 months	Dementia.	General paralysis.	Opacity of arachnoid; with great effusion of lymphy serum into sub-arachnoid tissue Pia mater injected with blood.	Pleura of left side adherent. Lungs tubercular.	
15	M.	26	33 months	15 months	Dementia. with Gen. Paral.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Pia mater injected with blood. On ant. lobe of right hemisphere the membranes were partially eroded and formed a net-work in which were several small granules apparently of Phosphate of lime; the part of the brain corresponding to this eroded spot being softish and of a yellow colour. Corpora striata appeared to be condensed in structure and dark in colour.	Both lungs tubercular, and containing several vomicæ. Caput cæcum ulcerated.	
16	M.	37	5 years.	2 years. 5 months	Dementia.	Phthisis Pulmonalis	No examination.		
17	F.	77	16 months	10 months	Monomania	Exhaustion.	Slight opacity of the arachnoid. Right thalamus larger than left.	Lungs emphysematous, 1 pint of serum in right side of chest. Hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart. Lymph on surface of pericardium. V-shaped colon.	
18	M.	unknown	31 years.		Fatuity.	Pleuritis.	Opacity of arachnoid. Effusion at the base of the brain, and into sub-arachnoid tissue.	Firm adhesions of both lungs, which were tubercular. Fluid in cavities of pleura to extent of 2 pints. Small ossific deposits on semilunar valves and commencement of aorta. Intestines firmly	
20	F.	40	9 months	8 months	Dementia.	Ulceration of Colon.	Adhesions of pleura. Coats of colon, thickened, of a dark colour and ulcerate.		

21	M.	44	4 years	3 years 9 months	Melancholia.	Pleuritis.	
22	F.	58	3 years	2 years	Mono-mania.	Cancer Uteri Peritonitis.	Two ossific deposits on inner surface of Dura mater. Vessels of Pia mater congested. Puncta vasculosa numerous.
23	F.	50	12 years	2 years 7 months	Dementia	Exhaustion.	Throughout the brain there was an appearance of great vascularity.
24	M.	34	4 years 6 months	1 year 6 months	Fatuity.	Gen. Parl.	Arachnoid opaque. Pia mater very vascular.
25	M.			1 year 6 months	Fatuity.	Gen. Parl.	Simuses engorged with blood. Milky opicity of the arachnoid very well marked. Pia mater very vascular. Small ossific deposits on the membranes in several places. 6 oz. of serum within the arachnoid and ventricles.
26	F.	49	About 10 years	3 years 9 months.	Fatuity.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	About 3 oz. of serum in the arachnoid and ventricles. Pia mater very vascular.
27	M.	50	16 years	3 years 9 months	Dementia.	Phthisis. Diarrhoea.	Dura mater adherent to the skull. Slight opacity of the arachnoid. Serous effusion to the extent of 2 oz. into ventricles, and sub-arachnoid tissue. Puncta vasculosa very numerous.
28	M.	31	4 years	4 years 4 months and a half	Fatuity.	Gen. Parl.	Great opacity of arachnoid. 9 oz of serum in sub-arachnoid tissue. Left anterior lobe of cerebrum greatly softened; the right only partially so. 5 oz. of serum in the lateral ventricles.
29	F.	64	3 years and a half	2 years and a half	Fatuity.	Diarrhoea.	Dura mater firmly adherent to cranium. Opacity of arachnoid.
30	F.	41	4 years 4 months	2 years 10 months	Dementia.	Exhaustion.	Kidneys slightly granular.

TABLE XVI.—(Continued.)

No.	Sex.	Age	Duration of Insanity.	Period of Residence in Asylum.	Form of Insanity.	Cause of Death.	MORBID APPEARANCES.	
							Within the Head.	In other parts of the Body.
31	F.	62	37 years	4 years 1 month	Fatuity.	Phthisis.	Dura mater adherent to calvarium. Milky opacity of arachnoid, medullary substance of brain dark coloured.	Adhesions of pleura. Lungs tubercular. Rt. ovary converted into a cyst the size of an orange and filled with a substance of the consistence of lard, and intermingled with red hairs.
32	F.	36	3 years 3 months	1 year 18 months	Melancholia.	Phthisis. Diarrhoea.	No examination.	Lungs tubercular. One or two vomice.
33	F.	32	About 1 year	1 year 11 months	Melancholia.	Phthisis. Diarrhoea.	Effusion of gelatinous fluid under the arachnoid. D. mater adherent to calvarium.	
34	M.	40	2 years 6 months	6 months	Fatuity.	Gen. Parl.	D. mater adherent to bone at vertex. Arachnoid opaque—with gelatinous effusion. Softening of the interior substance of brain.	Lungs slightly emphysematous. Coats of stomach slightly thickened, as also those of the bladder. Nutmeg liver.
35	M.	38	Several years	1 year 10 months	Fatuity.	Phthisis.	No examination permitted.	
36	F.	36	Few days relapse.	32 days	Melancholia.	Maniacal Exhaustion.		No examination permitted.
37	F.	46	About 15 years	2 years 10 months	Melancholia.	Phthisis. Diarrhoea.	Opacity of arachnoid. Fluid in ventricles of brain.	Adhesions of pleura on both sides of chest. Lungs tubercular, and containing several cavities. Vascularity and ulceration of intestines. V-shaped colon.

38	M.	25	4 months	5 months	Dementia	Phthisis	Lungs tubercular, and containing several large vomicæ. Bronchi filled with pus.
39	F.	74	13months	9 months	Fatuity.	General paralysis.	No examination permitted.
40	F.	54	4 years 2 months	3 years 10months	Melancholia.	Phthisis.	Bones of cranium very thin. Dura mater firmly adherent. Sub-arachnoid effusion. 2 oz. of fluid at base of brain. Fornix soft.
41	F.	44	unknown	7 months	Mania.	Phthisis.	No examination permitted.
42	M.	34	About 1 year	10months	Mania.	Diarrhoea.	No examination permitted.
43	M.	38	2 years and a half	1 year 10months	Fatuity.	Gen. Parl.	No examination permitted.
44	M.	40	3 years and a half	2 years 18months	Monom. of unseen agency.	Phthisis Pulmonalis	No examination permitted.